

**This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations  
and is not a part of the Official Record**

## **BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representation of  
The original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,  
please do not report the images to the  
Image Problem Mailbox.**



(19) Eur päisch s Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11) Publication number: 0 581 351 A1

(12)

## EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 93201938.3

(51) Int. Cl.5: H04B 3/54

(22) Date of filing: 02.07.93

(30) Priority: 24.07.92 IT MI921808

(71) Applicant: ITALTEL SOCIETA ITALIANA  
TELECOMUNICAZIONI s.p.a.  
P.le Zavattari, 12  
I-20149 Milano (IT)

(43) Date of publication of application:  
02.02.94 Bulletin 94/05

(72) Inventor: Guardiani, Bruno  
Via Aufinum, 1  
I-67100 L'Aquila (IT)  
Inventor: Lauro Grotto, Uberto  
Via Casoretto, 45  
I-20131 Milano (IT)

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
AT CH DE FR LI

(74) Representative: Giustini, Dello  
c/o Italtel Società Italiana  
Telecomunicazioni s.p.a.  
P.O. Box 10  
I-20019 Settimo Milanese (MI) (IT)

(54) Transceiver for the exchange of informations along lines for the transport of electric power.

(57) Transceiver of the half duplex type for the exchange of data and control informations on lines for the transport of electric power and in particular electric lines for low and medium voltage, including a modemodulation device (MD), a line interface and a line coupler (ACC). The line interface (IDL) includes

amplification means set up by two pilot circuits in counter phase (PR+ and PR-) of an output power stage (AP) set up by a amplifier stage of the push and pull type operating in A class and at low distortion, working as a current generator.

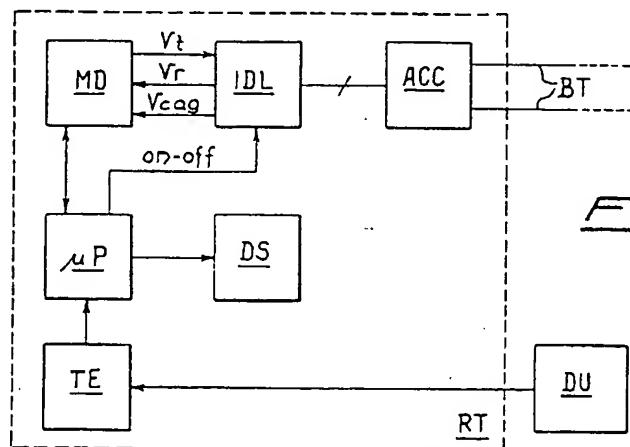


Fig. 1

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to a transceiver of the half duplex type for the exchange of data on lines for the transport of electric power, and in particular electric lines for low and medium voltage.

The invention finds its preferable application, but not restricted to, for the data exchange between customers (in a large sense) connected to the electric line, as for the data exchange between the customers and a coordination and collection centre in order to realize the remote reading of the electricity meters, however this application should not be understood in a restrictive sense. The invention can for example find an application also for the transmission of reading data of meters, different from the electric ones, for messages about the condition of the network, in home automation systems with remote control, etc.

Background Art

Transceiver equipments are known which include generally a modem connected on one side to the electric line through a coupler and on the other side to a unit including devices in direction of the customers (more or less permanent memory where programmes and parameters are stored as well as partial data prior to the transmission, a possible local displays of the transmitted informations, etc).

These operate normally in reception, and, when they receive a message addressed to them, they are programmed to respond within a preset time.

The transceiver equipments of this type, seen the scheduled widespread diffusion, must have a low production price, but at the same time also high quality characteristics in order not to create interferences and problems in the network, they are included in. In equipments of this type it is further necessary to reduce the emission of harmonics to the minimum.

An international regulation in fact provides that each device included in the network does not introduce, beyond the 150 kHz, disturbances higher than a certain fixed value. This involves the solution of an important technical problem as these equipments are not passive with respect to the network, but provide for a transmission with the consequent unavoidable emission of unwelcome harmonics. The use of filters does not resolve in a satisfactory way the problem, as on one side this filter would have to operate on one line with an impedance which is not steady and varies largely in module as well as in phase, and on the other side it is in opposition to the requirements for low costs and reduced encumbrance.

Devices are also known shaped in a way to show high impedance when operating in transmission (they are in this condition assimilable for example to a current generator) and showing low impedance when operating in reception (they are in this condition assimilable for example to a voltage generator).

These known devices have the disadvantage that the switching from one stage to the other generates disturbances (and therefore the emission of harmonics on the line) and further that in the condition of low impedance they turn out to be very vulnerable, for example they are susceptible to be destroyed by strokes.

To overcome these problems it is possible to use a transmitter operating as a current generator (which presents high impedance in transmission as well as in reception), however it must be taken into consideration that the impedance offered by the electric line may widely vary, and go down even to very low values with the consequence that in transmission the device generates a variable voltage in relation to the instant line impedance value. In other words in presence of a line impedance decrease these known devices generating a constant current, have the tendency to reduce proportionally the voltage supplied to the line.

Objects of the Invention

It is in general object of the present invention to overcome the above mentioned problems and restriction and in particular to realize a device with low production costs, being adapted to the line showing a steady and stable impedance in transmission as well as in reception, sending in the same time on the transmission line a steady voltage in case of line impedance variation.

Another object of the present invention is the realization of a device shaped in a way to minimize the emission of harmonics on the transmission line, as well as the reduction of the load applied to the line with respect to that applied by the known equipments in order to avoid the introduction of excessive attenuations of the line.

Disclosure of the Invention

According to the invention these objects are achieved by means of a transceiver for the exchange of control data and informations on lines for the transport of electric power including a modulation/demodulation device and a line coupler consisting of a transmission winding, a reception winding connected to the relative line for the transport of electric power, characterized in that between said modulation/demodulation device and the coupler a line interface is connected, including am-

plification means consisting of two pilot circuits in counterphase of an output power stage including an amplifier stage of the push-pull type operating in A class and at low distortion, working as a current generator.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

The features of the present invention which are believed to be novel are set forth with particularity in the appended claims.

The invention, together with further objects and advantages thereof, may best be understood by making reference to the following description taken together with the accompanying drawing wherein

- figure 1 shows the block diagram of the transceiver RT according to the invention;
- figure 2 shows in details the line interface IDL and the coupler ACC of figure 1, according to the invention;
- figure 3 shows in details the amplification means MA of figure 2 according to the invention.

#### Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Referring to the diagram of figure 1 the transceiver RT according to the invention turns out to be connected to a device DU for the survey of the power consumption effected by the considered customer. In particular this customer device DU is connected to a transducer TE able to convert the signals supplied by the device DU into signals of the electric type which reaching a micro processor  $\mu$ P.

To this one a display DS is connected suitable to visualize the power consumption of the customer as well as to visualize for example messages emitted by a coordination and collection centre to which said transceiver is connected.

The micro processor  $\mu$ P is in fact connected to a modulation/demodulation device MD suitable to transmit and receive on a low voltage line BT through a line interface IDL and through a line coupler ACC.

The line coupler ACC is illustrated in details in figure 2 and includes a line winding al connected to the low voltage line BT through a capacitor C presenting high impedance with respect to the network voltage and at the same time low impedance with respect to the signal transmitted on the BT line.

The winding al is magnetically coupled to a transmission winding at including a centre tap connected to a power source  $V_p$  as well as to a reception winding ar with one earthed lug.

The line interface IDL includes a transmission filter FT which receives at the input the signal

supplied by the modulation/demodulation device MD which according to a preferred embodiment of the invention - also in order to cut down the costs of the transceiver RT - is of the type with switching capacity. As known an apparatus MD realized as specified above can be implemented in C-MOS technology (and therefore at low cost), it has a good efficiency and a quite limited power consumption, but it has the drawback that supplies a signal characterized by a poor purity.

According to the above without the FT filter, there would be a discrete number of harmonics associated to the useful signal introduced on the BT line. Therefore the FT filter supplies a signal, characterized by a considerable purity, and this purity must also be maintained during the amplification procedure realized by the amplification means as described in the following referring to figure 3.

In order to contain the power consumption of said transceiver, the line interface IDL includes an On-Off unit, suitable to determine the switching-off of the amplification means MA (by means of the sp connection) during the periods in which the transceiver is not used for the transmission of a message.

The IDL unit includes further a limiter LIM and an attenuator ATT which are connected to the reception winding ar of the ACC coupler.

In particular the limiter LIM has the function to limit the level of the useful signal (received by means of the low voltage line BT) which is to reach the MD device through the Vr connection, in order not to overload this unit with signals of high amplitude.

The ATT attenuator has on the other hand the function to supply a gain control signal  $V_{cag}$ , to make an automatic regulation of the level of the signal transmitted by the MD device possible. In particular after the MD device has transmitted a signal of a fixed level, this one passes through the FT and MA units, and by means of the at transmission winding it couples magnetically with the ar reception winding and reaches at the input the ATT attenuator supplying the MD device with the  $V_{cag}$  signal.

This signal is compared to a reference signal, and an error signal is generated defining the level adjustment of the VT signal until said error signal is cancelled.

In figure 3 the amplification means are shown in details which, according to a preferred embodiment of the invention, include a pair of preamplifiers PR+ and PR-connected to the output of the FT filter, and they pilot on the base two power transistors TP1 and TP2 being part of a power amplifier AP. The emitters of these transistors are earthed by means of a r spectiv emitter resis-

tance  $R_{e1}$  and  $R_{e2}$ , while the collectors are fed by said power source  $V_p$  connected to the central tap of the at transmission winding.

As it can be observed, the two power transistors are connected according to the PUSH-PULL configuration in A class implementing a current generator which presents then high impedance towards the line in transmission as well as in reception

For systemic reasons the impedance value in direction of the BT transmission line is fixed at a preset value - preferably oscillating between 100 and 500  $\Omega$  - by means of the resistance means  $R$  connecting the collectors of transistors TP1 and TP2. In particular the limitation of the output impedance of the power amplifier AP is suitable for example in order not to load excessively the line with high impedance, especially in the case of long lines and/or of a parallel connection of several DU customer devices.

It will be possible to appreciate that the particular push-pull A class configuration of the power amplifier AP makes it possible to achieve the following advantages:

- A) It allows the implementation of a current generator which, for very low impedances of the network, maintains the current stable and the output voltage is proportional to the line impedance; beyond a predetermined impedance value, the current generator reduces on the other hand the emitted current in order to maintain the output voltage constant, all this without any inconvenience for the purity of the output wave form;
- B. the preamplifiers PR+ and PR- supply the two power transistors TP1 and TP2 with two signals perfectly in opposition which, thanks to said push-pull A class configuration, determine the theoretical cancellation of the even harmonics;
- C. the current supplied by the source  $V_p$  (injected through the central tap of the at winding) generates two flows of the same intensity, but of opposed sign cancelling each other mutually, making a drastic reduction of the nonlinearity contributions due to the saturation of the ACC coupler core;
- D. the negative feedback carried out by the two preamplifier PR+ and PR- makes it possible to further minimize the distortion existing on the emitters of the power transistors PR+ and PR- independently from the order of the harmonics.
- E. The load applied to the line is defined by said resistance  $R$  and therefore an excessive attenuation of the line is not introduced.

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention the line interface IDL is realized in form of an integrated circuit with exclusion of the two pow-

er transistors TP1 and TP2 which are fitted externally to the relative chip in order to increment the dispersible power.

In relation to the above mentioned it turns out to be evident that the transceiver according to the invention makes it possible to achieve the above mentioned objects as:

- it is possible to couple it with a modulation/demodulation device MD at low cost and realizable in an integrated form;
- it is adapted to the line having a constant and stable impedance and therefore it sends in line in transmission a constant voltage in case of line impedance variation;
- the sending of harmonics on the transmission line is minimized due to the achievable advantages with the particular configuration of the power amplifier AP and the preamplifier PR+ and PR- as above enounced referring to the points A, B, C, D and E.

It will be understood by those skilled in the art that various modifications and changes may be made to the present invention without departing from the spirit and scope thereof.

25

### Claims

1. Transceiver for the exchange of control data and informations on lines for the transport of electric power including a modulation/demodulation device (MD) and a line coupler (ACC) consisting of a transmission winding (at), a reception winding (ar) connected to the relative line for the transport of electric power, characterized in that between said modulation/demodulation device (MD) and the coupler a line interface (IDL) is connected, including amplification means (MA) consisting of two pilot circuits in counterphase (PR+ and PR-) of an output power stage including an amplifier stage of the push-pull type operating in A class and at low distortion, working as a current generator.
2. Transceiver according to claim 1, characterized in that said pilot circuits (PR+ and PR-) are realized by means of two differential amplifiers receiving at the not inverting input the signal supplied by the modulation/demodulation device (MD) and piloting on the base a respective power transistor (TP1 and TP2 respectively) of said output power stage, the collectors of which being connected to a power source ( $V_p$ ) through a respective half of the winding of said transmission winding (at), and the emitters of which being earthed through a respective emitter resistance ( $R_{e1}$  and  $R_{e2}$  respectively); the inverting input of

the above mentioned differential amplifiers (PR+ and PR- respectively) being connected to the emitter of the respective power transistor (TP1 and TP2 respectively).

5

3. Transceiver according to the claims 1 and 2, characterized in that it includes a resistance (R), connected in parallel to said transmission winding (at).

10

4. Transceiver according to claims 1 and 2 characterized in that through said modulation/demodulation device (MD) and the amplification means (MA) a transmission filter (FT) is included.

15

5. Transceiver according to claim 1, characterized in that to said reception winding (ar) a limiter is connected, suitable to limit the power of the signal (Vr) which is to be supplied to the modulation/demodulation device (MD).

20

6. Transceiver according to claims 1 and 5, characterized in that to the above mentioned reception winding (ar) a further attenuator (ATT) is connected, suitable to supply an automatic control signal (Vcag) for the modulation/demodulation device (MD) gain.

25

7. Transceiver according to claim 1, characterized in that it includes further a device (On-Off) suitable to determine the switching off of the amplification means (MA) during the periods in which the transceiver (RT) is not engaged in a transmission procedure.

30

35

40

45

50

55

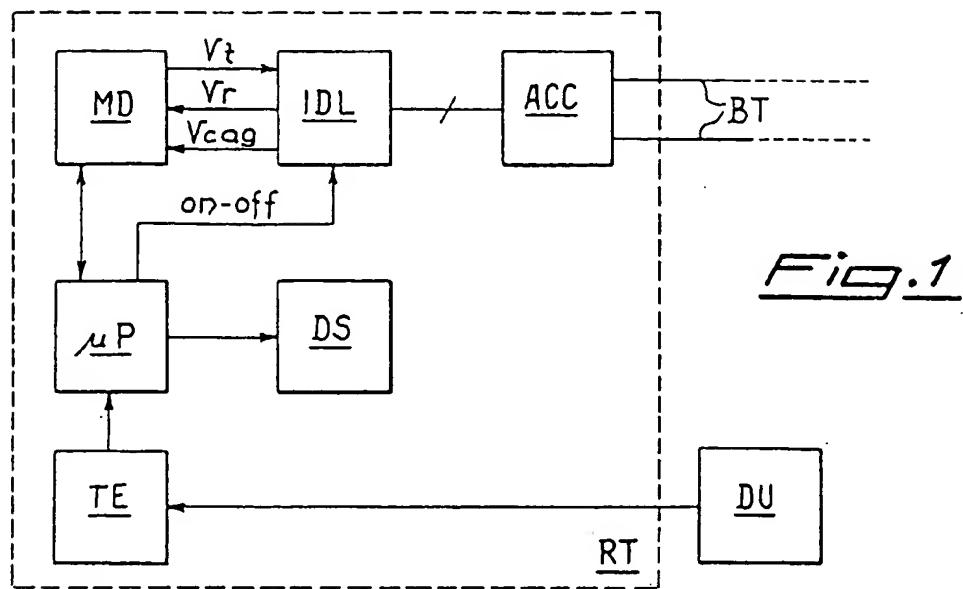


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

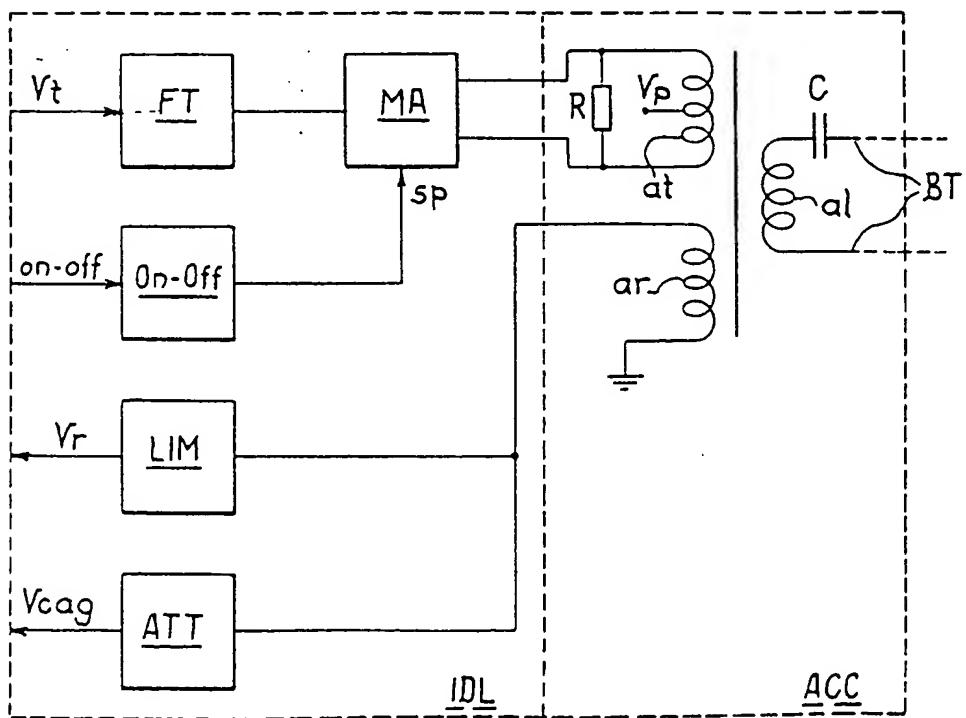
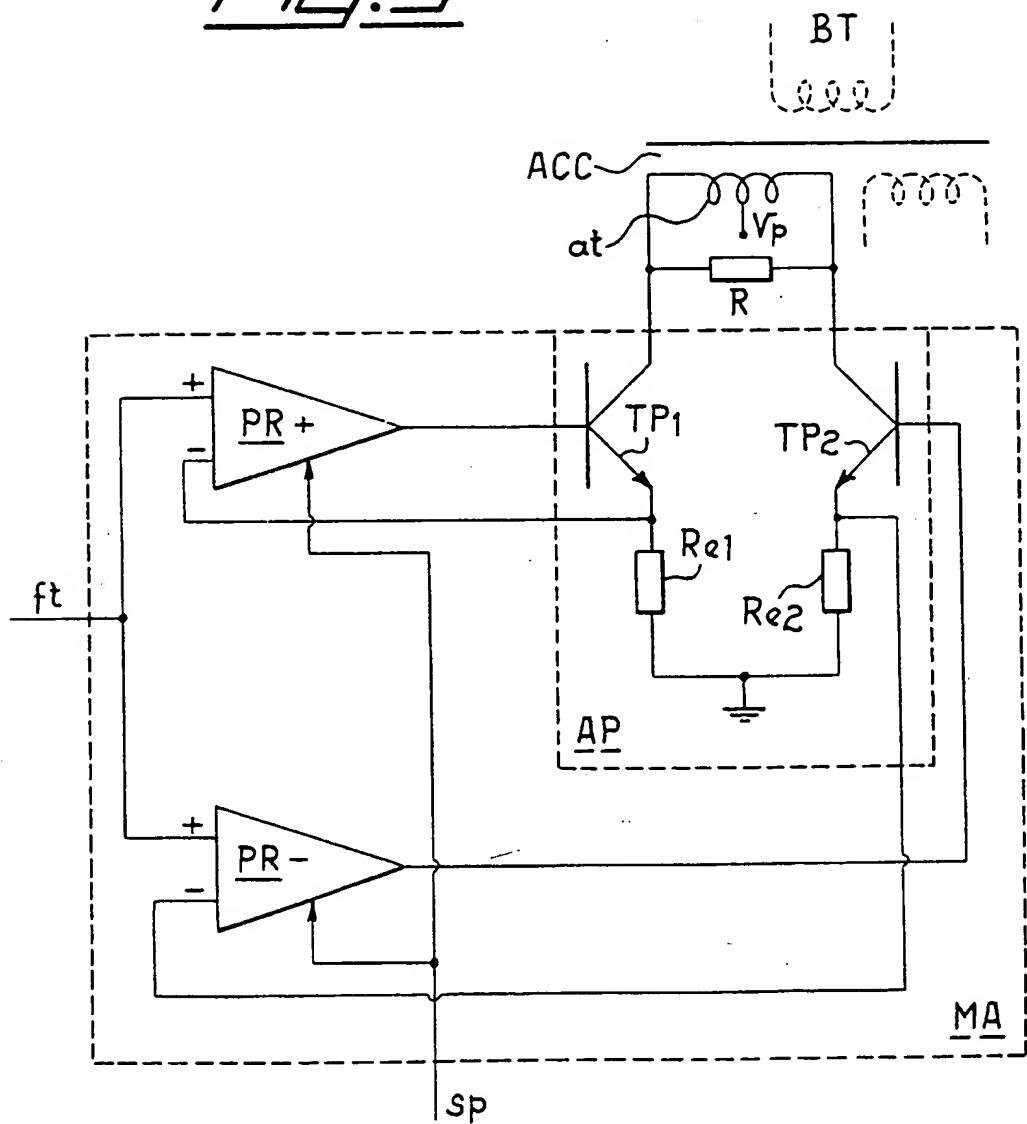


Fig. 3



European Patent  
Office

## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 93 20 1938

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.5)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages		
A	US-A-3 924 224 (DYER) * abstract * * column 2, line 64 - column 4, line 12 * ---	1	H04B3/54
A	EP-A-0 124 260 (THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, P.L.C.) * the whole document * -----	1,2	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.5)
			H04B
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p>			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	26 November 1993	Bossen, M	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- B : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			